5-1

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

SATURDAY, November 14, 1795. Number

NTED,

AN who would take charge
in the Country—Generous
be given. None need apply but
well recommended. Enquire of the

November 6, 1795.

CAPTAINS and OFFICERS Com-
manding Companies in the Militia of Al-
County, are requested to forward their
immediately to
PRESLEY NEVILL, Brigade Inspector.
Pittsburgh, November 2, 1795.

N. HERBEMONT,

French Professor in the Pittsburgh Academy,
leaves to inform those who are desirous
learning that Language, that he intends
an Evening School for that purpose—
will attend such as may wish to be taught it
privately at their own houses.
Information may be had by applying to him
the Academy.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 4, 1795.

ALL persons indebted to LEWIS BOND
& Co. are requested to make payment im-
diately, either to JOHN SPEIR, at M'Kee's
ort, or EDWARD NICHOLAS, at Jeffries
ill, on Montour's Run.
November 4, 1795.

KUNTZ & WELCH,

BEG leave to inform the public and their
friends, that they have commenced the
ATTING Business, next door to Mr. John
uin's Store, in Market street, where Ladies
d Gentlemen may be supplied with Hats of all
nds, in the newest fashion, and on the most
asonable terms.
The highest prices given for all kinds of furr.
They have for Sale, SUGAR, COFFEE,
RANDY and WINE.
Pittsburgh, November 4, 1795.

Nine Pence Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber an Ap-
prentice boy, named ROBERT LAITA,
years of age, well made, fair complexion,
s very long black hair, very large black eye
ows, and grey eyes, has a very lofty walk,
kes short steps, not exceeding four inches, when
company is very polite, and talks of paying
addresses to ladies of a superior rank; he is
ry much addicted to drinking spirituous li-
ors, and is a most abandounded liar. I suppose
m to be gone to Fayette county. Whoever shall
pprehend him shall have the above reward,
no charges, paid by
ROBERT GALLOWAY.
Washington county, October 29, 1795.

TO BE SOLD,

At Private Sale.

A VALUABLE Tract of Land ly-
ing on the waters of Montour's
un, within 15 miles of Pittsburgh, 5
miles from the Ohio river, and one
nd an half miles of Jeffries grist and
aw mills. It contains 400 acres, 50
or 60 acres of which are cleared and
it for the plough, 9 acres in meadow,
and 100 more can be made equal in
quality, the whole of which, with a
ittle trouble, can be watered, there
is also an excellent mill seat, and wa-
er sufficient, with two very good
houses and other buildings; there is
also a public road through it, which
renders it advantageous for any public
business, there is an orchard of 100
bearing apple trees, and also a peach
and cherry orchard, in a rich settle-
ment, contiguous to a number of mills
and places of worship. An indisputa-
ble title will be given. Enquire of
subscriber on the premises.
LAWRENCE FEAZEL.
November 3, 1795.

WHEREAS my wife Margaretta has left
my bed and board, and has refused
living with me, I hereby forwarn all persons
from harbouring or trusting her on my ac-
count, as I will pay no debts of her contract-
ing after this date.
JACOB KUEMMEL.
Hempfield township, Westmore-
land county, October 17, 1795

MARY M'CORMICK,

MILLINER.

ACQUAINTS the inhabitants of
of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that she
has removed from Carlisle and has commenced
business at the house of Mr. Adam Fink, where
she makes Bonnets, Caps, Caleshes, Cloaks,
Shades, and all kinds of head dresses in the neat-
est and most fashionable manner.
Pittsburgh, October 28, 1795.

Whereas Robert Wallace, of
Lancaster county, did about the beginning of
July last leave at the tavern of the subscriber, a
grey waggon HORSE, promising to take him
away in four weeks, or less, from the time of
leaving him, this is therefore to desire the said
Robert Wallace to take away the said Horse be-
fore Saturday the 21st day of November next,
otherwise the said Horse will be sold on that
day at public vendue to pay the charges of keep-
ing him.
JOSEPH RYELL.
North Huntington township,
Westmoreland county, 31st
October, 1795.

Whereas a certain John Re-
gan, of Westmoreland county, whom I never
saw to my knowledge, has either through mis-
take, or malicious falshood, reported, that I
personally told him that I had taken notes on the
conduct of Major John Power, at Braddock's
Field, in the late whiskey business, in order to
make testimony against him; the said report is
a falsity, and I hope it may be considered as such
until the said Regan, or any other man, shall step
forward and make the contrary appear.
JOHN PATTERSON.
Washington township, Fayette
county, October 23, 1795.

Broke into the inclosure of
the subscriber living in Mifflin township, Alleg-
heny county, near Elizabeth town, on the 4th of
May last, a Sarrel HORSE, 14 hands and an
half high, paces and trots, her fore feet shod,
some saddle marks, and supposed to be 15 or 16
years old. The owner is desired to prove pro-
perty, pay charges, and take him away.
ADAM MEANS.
October 12, 1795.

Came to the plantation of the
subscriber, living in Westmoreland county, near
Mr. Cavit's mill, on the first day of July last,
one brown coloured COW, with some white in
her face, the neer ear cropt; also one black HEI-
FER, with a white face, no ear mark; one
other black HEIFER with the near ear cropt.
The owner is desired to come, prove property,
pay charges, and take them away.
JAMES CLARK.
October 20, 1795.

Whereas I assigned to Fran-
cis Beelen and George Anshutz, a note on Fran-
cis Hamilton for £ 153 0 4 for certain per-
formances on their part; and whereas they
have not complied with their agreement with
me, I forwarn all persons from taking an as-
signment on said note, as I have stopped the
payment of it.
WILLIAM AMBERSON.
October 25, 1795.

WANTED,

A LAD of good character from 14 to 18
years of age, an Apprentic to the Weav-
ing business. The subscriber will teach Diaper
and Double Coverlid Weaving, in its various
figures, and also plain. Any lad who may have
insight in plain weaving, and desirous to learn
the other branches, will meet with encourage-
ment upon generous terms. Apply to the sub-
scriber living in Mifflin township, Allegheny
county.
ROBERT M'CARTNEY.
October 2, 1795.
N. B. The subscriber will give encourage-
ment to a single man to attend his Farm, on the
shares in the spring.

LAND FOR SALE.

A TRACT of LAND of about Three
Thousand Acres, late the property of
General Washington, lying on Miller's Run,
in Washington county, Pennsylvania, of an
excellent quality, rich, level, well timbered
and well watered, with a suitable proportion
of Meadow Ground, will be sold by the sub-
scriber, living in the town of Washington.
There are thirteen Farms cleared and culti-
vated on the Land; and to accommodate
purchasers it will be divided into small tracts.
The subscriber will also sell some Lands
in Ohio county, Virginia.
MATTHEW RITCHIE.
Washington, August 26th, 1795. 3m

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IN my house at Bower-Hill, on Chartiers
creek, which was attacked, plundered &
burnt by the rioters on Thursday evening
the 17th of July, 1794, were 4611 dollars
and 60 cents, funded debt of the United
States, in my own name, in two certificates,
viz. No. 775 for 3631 dollars 21 cents, 6 per
cents, and No. 603 for 980 dollars 43 cents
This is to caution the public, least they may
be offered for sale with forged powers or
conveyance; interest is stopped at the bank,
and every legal measure taken to prevent im-
position. If they have fallen into the hands
of an honest man, he can return them to me
in Pittsburgh.
JOHN NEVILL.
October 2, 1795.

Taken up in the Ohio river
opposite Hamilton's Island, some time last sum-
mer, a Pine CANOE, about 35 feet long. The
owner is desired to come, prove property, pay
charges, and her away.
JOHN ELLIOT, junior.
Hamilton's Island, October 27, 1795.

FROM A LATE LONDON PAPER.

CHECK STRINGS.

Mr. Editor,

MORALITY is often taught by fables, parables, allusions and similies. The life of man has been compared to a thousand different things, and we often are less anxious to spend it well than to find out *what it is like*.

Prefatory to my observations on *check strings*, I must remind my readers, that life is compared to a *journey*, or a pilgrimage from this life to that which *is to come*, or rather to which *we are to go*.

Some travel through life in one way, and some in another, but all of us have our carriages impeded by a something which pulls the *check strings*, and bids us stop for a while.

In infancy, no sooner are we out of our *leading strings*, than we are sent to school; here we gallop rapidly along through the *roads of grammar*, the *forests* of *accidence*, and the morasses and inaccessible heights of *languages*. We take a trip to the land of *aritimetic*, and march on thro' the several *ways* and *bye paths* of *addition*, *subtraction*, *multiplication* and *division*. We should be apt to pass round a difficulty when we meet with it, if it were not for the school master, who pulls the *check string*, and stops us untill we have acquired strength enough to continue our race in a straight line

Then we go to the University, where our *check strings* are innumerable, for our *horses*, not knowing which of the *cross roads* to take frequently drive into the country of *dissipation*. Here we gallop on, and having plenty of money in our excursions, and no map of the places through which we travel, we frequently lose ourselves, and, by giving the reins to our passions, we are whirled backwards and fowards until at length *Common Sense*, often *inside* passenger in our carriages, pulls the *check string*, and we peep out from our carriages and wonder *where we are got to*. There are certain fogs and drizly rains in the land of *dissipation* which cloud the glass of the coaches, so that we are not able to see our way, or perceive any danger, until we are stopped by *Common Sense* or *Conscience*, who generally contend who shall pull the string. I am sorry to say it, but we very frequently kick *Mr. Conscience* out of the carriage, and think by that means to get rid of him, but he plays us a cunning trick; for, unperceived by us, he gets up behind, and as soon as the coach stops in he goes, and begins to give us an account, disagreeable enough sometimes, of all that we have been doing; he points out the blunders in our journey, and if we allow him a comfortable welcome, he takes charge of the *check string*, and we never wander out of our way again.

Very often, while galloping through the wild countries of passion, we are stopped by a Mr. *Love*, a highwayman, who generally goes armed with *eyes*, *smiles*, *dimples*, *rosy cheeks*, and other missile weapons. He never fails to rob us of our hearts, and while we are making his house a *baiting* place, we, for the most part, take up a *female passenger*.

Now the *check string* goes into new hands. The female we have taken into our carriage immediately reverses our journey and turns the horses heads towards the lands of *Matrimony*, in which albeit there be many great and marvellous heights, ascents, descents, briers, thorns and horns, and other obstructions; yet the fair keeper of the *check string* for the most part manages so prudently, that our journey is pleasant, and the hours pass on without perceiving their departure. If we fall out, as people are very apt to do in the land of *Matrimony*, our journey becomes more full of dangers and difficulties than were the perigrinations of those renowned and doubty knights—the *Seven Champions of Christendom*. We ought to keep very clear of *murmuring* rivulets, and *babbling* streams and in all things that seem reasonable allow her to take the lead, to whom we have vowed to obey, for the *check string*.—What is the consequence if we do not? She either lets us gallop unthinkingly down the steep descents of *misery*, or offended with our petulence, leave the coach, and walks on foot to the next stage.

In the course of our journey through life there is one very inaccessible place called the land of *Riches*. Every man wishes to get to the end of it, but many are obliged to go round without a penny in their pocket. There are several ways of getting through the land of *Riches*; the *east* road is thought to be a good one, but we are liable to meet with a stopping at the *seat of Parliament*, in the county of *Bellrestraining*. In this case the *check string* is pulled by different persons sometimes by a *Scotch Advocate*, who frequently travels there with a *gang* of gentlemen, whom he call's a committee. At other times Mr. *Conscience* pulls the *string*. The *west* road is less encumbered with difficulties and temptations. Most people turn their back upon the *north*, as being the worst passible road.

In our journey to the land of *Riches*, I found necessary to keep *Economy Common* on the right had, but no sooner do we drive in the direction, than the string is pulled by *sons* and *daughters*, who insist on leaving *Economy Common* behind us. The consequence is that we wander out of the way, and in short time are completely bewildered in the *Bankrupt Forest*—where the thickness of the briers tears the very cloaths off our backs and when we have got through, we appear quite new men.

After having arrived at the land of *Riches* we rest for a while, then pursue our journey towads *happiness*. Our progress is generally very slow. The *check string* is pulled by a variety of persons within the carriage. At one time the wife pulls it, and orders to drive to the next milliner's shop—another time the son pulls it, and orders the coachman to drive to some eminent place of entertainment; then, if we escape all, *Ambition*, who is for the most part, a false friend, takes the management of the coach and stops it here and there, at times when the world think it is in a fair way to the country of *Happiness*, so that often we are in danger of being overturned.

At length all perils, troubles and difficulties, being got over, just when we think we are in full speed towards *Happiness*, comes a grim fellow called *Death*, and pulls the *check string*, overturns the coach, breaks it to pieces, and leaves us to *settle with Mother* in the best manner that we can.

From the COLUMBIAN CENTINEL

A FRAGMENT.

——————IT was an old invalid soldier. He was bent like a bow with the weight of years and the fatinges of a millitary life, and he subsisted, he said, from a small pension which he regularly received every quarter at the Loan Office; since, added he, our present government has been established. His appearance affected me, so I sat down by him. "Do Sir" said he "tell me what can be the reason why we hear so much complaint from *Boston*, and other great towns, and so much mobbing and confution?" I told him, it was said to be occasioned by a Commercial treaty with *England*, and that the merchants, whose interest were most essentially affected by it, were in favour of it, there were others who loudly condemned it.—He did no appear to comprehend the subject—He paused a few minutes, and then with eyes swimming in tears of gratitude asked, "*Is General* WASHINGTON in favour of it?" He is, my friend, cried I. He was again silent for a moment, when putting his hand on mine he said, "If I could revisit earth after I had been dead for years and should hear any public question agitated, which involved the great interests of the country, the first question I should ask would be, "Is GEORGE WASHINGTON alive? If he was, I would next inquire if he approved it; and if he did, I should retire in peace to my grave." The old soldier ended, and I left the inn no better I think than I entered it.

OBITUARY.

[illegible]

'Twas then we saw by
the HAND OF PROVIDENCE
[illegible] and fit to happen
[illegible] still [illegible] the times,
[illegible] both.

2.
[illegible] brothers in arms!
[illegible] dear as pale,
[illegible] Turner, if real alarms,
[illegible] their banners to the air?
[illegible] schedules fix the party
[illegible] rights with civil hand?
[illegible] blood, and virtue prey,
[illegible] the Excellency's hand?

3.
[illegible] (all your strife,
[illegible] fame that's neighbors fell;
[illegible] ye tyrants, or to people rife,
[illegible] there hell!
[illegible] defeat on the whole;
[illegible], in every shape?
[illegible] the lives, that burn my soul,
[illegible] a villain shall escape.

4.
[illegible] flood-drunk, treacherous crowd;
[illegible], of fruitful sun,
[illegible] for liberty aloud,
[illegible] tyrants; let their heart!
[illegible] of innocence! your cries;
[illegible] native fields? a moment wait,
[illegible] to wrath your country rise,
[illegible] will avenge your fate!

5.
[illegible] now the coward rout,
[illegible] like guilty hell!
[illegible] Justice finds them out,
[illegible] by the blood they shed.
[illegible] your towns, by all the woes
[illegible] bleeding Country bears, we swear,
[illegible] fierce Cannibals her foes,
[illegible] shall right them. Vengeance spare!

6.
[illegible] of a people just,
[illegible] hearts humane that people prize;
[illegible] whose countenance august,
[illegible] affrights trembling slies:
[illegible], your glorious courts, perfue;
[illegible] ne'er shall fade your well earn'd fame,
[illegible] fresh, and ever new,
[illegible], deathless as your name!

MAD TOM *and the* SOLDIER.

Pennsbury Nov. 28.

[illegible] affair happened here last week. A soldier being very much in liquor, & [illegible] at Whitehall, was taken up and put [illegible] prison pretty early in the evening, [illegible] being unable to stand, laid [illegible] and presently fell fast asleep. An [illegible] well known by the name of Crazy [illegible] happening that evening to behave very [illegible] late at night sent to the same prison. [illegible] who is remarkable for always carrying [illegible] book under his arm, knew nothing [illegible] soldier being there; he placed his [illegible] book for a pillow, laid down and slept [illegible] dawn of day, when rising and moving [illegible], he happened to stumble upon the [illegible] soldier, and fairly tumbled over him [illegible] rising and discovering the soldier asleep, [illegible] to himself, here is a dead corpse, but [illegible] give it a Christian burial. He went, [illegible] behind the prison door found a parcel [illegible] dirt, with which, filling his hat, then [illegible] off his coat and waistcoat, and drawing [illegible] flaps of his shirt from his breeches, [illegible] says Tom, I am in my surplice, and [illegible] his prayer-book in his hand, walking [illegible] the sleeping soldier, calls out, make [illegible] for the pardon, then began distinctly to [illegible] burial service; when he came to [illegible] to earth," Tom taking an handful of [illegible] strewed it over the soldier, "ashes to [illegible] Tom strewed another handful, [illegible] to dust," Tom took up his hat, and [illegible] the whole in the soldier's face, which [illegible] him, and seeing and hearing Tom [illegible] really believed that they thought [illegible], and were absolutely burying him. [illegible] soldier immediately cried out, pray [illegible] for, don't bury me, I am not dead [illegible] yet, says Tom! You are dead [illegible] I warrant you, no living man could [illegible] through the key-hole nor the iron [illegible] there was nobody here but myself [illegible], and I found this dead corpse here [illegible]! Tom began to read on—Sir, [illegible] soldier I was put in here for being [illegible], and am not dead, then said Tom [illegible] died while you were drunk, and have [illegible] it, that's all, but you must and shall [illegible] a Christian burial; with this, the soldier [illegible] up, which so frightened Tom, that [illegible] began to roar out, thieves! murder! fire! [illegible] cry of fire alarmed the inhabitants, [illegible] some dressed, and others almost naked, [illegible] it was still early, crouded about the prison, and the cry of fire being repeated by [illegible], they called up the prison keeper, who [illegible] opening the prison door, Tom sprung [illegible] his feet, and running down the street, [illegible] the gaping multitude, that he had [illegible] the devil in the prison, in the shape of a [illegible] soldier.

FOR SALE,

THE Plantation on which Charles Mills, deceased, lived, lying on the [illegible] about a mile from Pittsburgh, [illegible] county; it contains [illegible] acres, about [illegible] cleared, has a tolerable good [illegible] house, a tan-yard in good repair, an orchard of fine trees, and sundry other improvements. For terms apply to

ELIZABETH WINGFIELD, Executrix.
JACOB NIGLEY, Executor.

October 6, 1795.

N. B. All persons having accounts with Conrad Winglefelle, deceased, are desired to bring them forward for settlement before the 1st of January next, to the subscribers.—Cash and Hides will be taken in exchange for leather.

On the OHIO,

Ninety miles below Pittsburgh,

THE *subscriber has for sale Butter, Cheese, Bacon, Flour, Whiskey, &c. at the lowest prices. Corn at 2/6 per bushel, Chopped Rye at 3/. Oats at 1/3, and Birds at 7/. Hay sells at 15/. per hundred pounds.*

Those emigrating down the river may depend on being supplied with the necessary Stores, by calling at the Ware-House on the Bank.

JOHN BEVER.

Corn Town, 12th Sept. 1795.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber living in South Huntingdon township, Westmoreland county, near Snyder's mill, 13 Hogs, with a piece cut out of each side of the left ear, and a piece off the top of the right ear, they are about a year old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

GEORGE MOMA.

October 13, 1795.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber living in Allegheny county, Pitt township, a chesnut roan HORSE, 4 years old, and about 14 hands high, a natural trotter, bald face, much hurt with the saddle, especially on the right hip, white legs and feet, when taken up he had on a small bell. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

ANDREW PINKERTON.

October 6, 1795.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Peter's township, Washington county, a red Heifer, with a star in her forehead, about 3 years old, marked with a swallow fork and crop. The owner by proving property and paying charges may have her again.

ROBERT WALLACE.

October 10, 1795.

A Bay Mare, about 14 hands high, 14 or 15 years old, branded on the near buttock P. shod all round, some saddle marks, and is short docked, is entered with the subscriber. The owner may have her again by applying to the subscriber living on Chartiers creek, 3 miles from Pittsburgh, and paying charges.

JOHN BELL, Woodranger.

October 10, 1795.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

FOR THE

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

TWO DOLLARS per annum—one-half paid at the time of subscribing—To those whose papers are sent by post, HALF a DOLLAR in addition will be required.—ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square inserted three times for One Dollar, and every time after one-fifth of a Dollar—those exceeding a square inserted in proportion.

The Printer has established postriders from Pittsburgh to Elizabethtown, the Forks of Yough, Uniontown, Brownsville, Morgantown, Fredericktown, the settlements on Muddy creek and Ten Mile, M'Farlane's Ferry, on the Monongahela, &c. Those who incline to become subscribers, shall have their papers delivered punctually.

Payments made to either of the postriders for subscription or advertisements, is binding on the Printer.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or *stolen from the pasture of John M'Kee, at M'Kee's town, on Tuesday night, the 29th of September, a light bay HORSE, with a black mane and tail, about 15 hand high, a natural trotter. Whoever takes up said Horse, and secures the Thief if stolen, so that he be brought to justice, shall receive the above reward, or Ten Dollars for the Horse only.*

ANDREW CALDWELL.

October 7, 1795.

N. B. If the Horse is found in my absence from M'Kee's town, Mr. John Redick of said town will receive him.

List of Letters remaining in the Office,

ARCHIBALD Boyd, Ruttenberry township; Mr. Bernaldy, mouth of George's creek; William Boyd, Unity; William Boyd, esq. Fayette; James and John Bell, Donegal; James Bell, near Greensburgh; William and Thomas Barras, care of the Revd. John M'Pherron; Jacob Bennet, Fayette; Wm. Clark, Blacklick; James Chambers, Derry township; Andrew Campbell, horsekeeper; James Culbertson, care of Jathea Cavit; John Cochran, care of William Findley, esq. David Clark, near Simrall's ferry; James Christie, care of Alexander Wright, Jas. Crawford, Mount Pleasant; James Donaly, Derry township; Thomas Dunlap, care of Rev. Mr. Porter; Thomas Dunlap, care of Rev. Mr. P[illegible]; Ezekiel Dye, near Simrall's ferry; Martha Dean, care of Col. Campbell; John Duff, Brush creek; Alexander Dunbar, care of Col. Smith; James Dugan, Donegal; Jesse Evans, Fayette; James English, care of Wm. Jack, esq. Casper Eally, near Greensburgh; Elizabeth Foard, care of James Trunnell; William Frame, Salem township; Hugh Finley, Albert Gallatin, esq. Fayette; Adam Gallagher, Fayette; George Graham, Forks of Yough; John Guthrie, esq. John Guthrie, Beaver run; James Gilmor & Robt. M'Curdy, Ligonier Valley; Andrew Gwyn, Sinclair Gibson, George Graham, care of Mr. M'Clelland; John Hume, care of Jos. Cook, esq. Hugh Henderson, care of Wm. Jack, esq. Robt. Harper, Long run; Eleanor Hays, care of George Baird, esq. Robert Henry, Hempfield township; Hawkins Defrance, near M'Kee's ferry; David Henry, care of Richard Williams, esq. William Hanna, Ligonier Valley; James Hays, near Greensburgh; Archibald Jamieson, care of Revd. John Jamieson; Rev. John Jamieson, David Ireland, James Johnson, James Kennedy, Ligonier; Doctor John Kerfly, Carrollsburg; John Lindsey, care of John Kirkpatrick; Hugh Lorrier, care of John Buchanan; Andrew Loan, care of George Baird; Francis Little, care of Wm. Finley, esq. James Laban, care of widow Dunlap; John M'Calley, at Budd's ferry; Jeremiah M'Murray Murray's mill; Thomas M'Ilree, Robert Murdock; John Morrow, Irishtown; Samuel Moorhead, Isaac Moorland, care of William Finley, esq. James M'Cutcheon, care of Rev. Mr. Porter; Robert M'Kown, care of Mrs. Coulter; Charles Murray, Jacob's creek settlement; Archibald M'Cullough, care of John M'Cullough; Jacob Miller, care of Jacob Painter, esq. Patrick M'Vaha, care of John Carithers; James Mahen, care of Joseph Cook, esq. William Murray, Jacob's creek settlement; Alexander M'Murray, care of George Reltoy; Alexander M'Donald, care of Wm. Todd, esq. Francis M'Lee, care of James Foster; Major Denny M'Clure, near Greensburgh; Alexander Moorhead, Armstrong township; Peter M'Kee, care of Mr. Henderson; William M'Mullen, care of J. Smiley, esq. George and Jennet M'Cleland, care of Mr. Kirkpatrick; Robert M'Closky, Hugh Mont, Donegal; Alexander M'Kee, Unity township; Robert Magee, care of W. Jack, esq. Alexander M'Donald, care of Rev. Mr. Power; James M'Cague, James M'Alegort, James M'Comb, care of John Hunter; Peter M'Harg, Ligonier; John M'Cormick, care of Col. Irwin; Andrew M'Causland, care of Charles Campbell, esq. Thomas M'Kee, Fayette; John Nicholson, care of Ezekiel Roddy; Ann Neely, care of John Kirkpatrick, esq. Robert Nichols, at the twelve mile run; John Nesbitt, near Fort Pitt; Martin Overhalt, George Painter, three miles above Greensburgh; Charles Pollock, Loyalhannon; Alexander Porter, care of Wm. Finley, esq. George Richey, care of Robert M'Elhenny; Henry Robinson, Turtle creek; Rev. Francis Rogers Frome, Andrew Reed, Peter Reamer, care of Captain Webster; Samuel Smith, John Shields, Elizabeth town; Andrew Speet, care of Doctor Merchant; Thomas Smith, care of George Smith, esq. Patrick Sheridan, Legionier; W. Shaw, David Shearer, near Greensburgh; George Smith, Church Smith, care of John Moore, esq. Mathew Scott, care of David Pollock; James Scott, Earl Sprout, near Pittsburgh; Joseph Simpson, care of John Irwin; Jacob Shaw, Ligonier Valley; Samuel Trevor, Connellsville; James Vance, James Walker, near Hannastown; Jane Warnock, Melford township; John Wray, care of Rev. Mr. Porter; Samuel Wray, Joseph Worthington, near Union town; John Wright, esq. Robert White, care of James Foster; John Chukey, care of Richard Williams, esquire, Edward White, Huntington township; W. Woods, care of Mr. Cowan; John Walker, care of George Baird, esq. John Young.

BROKE *into the inclosure of the subscriber, living in Franklin township, Fayette county, near the Broad Ford on Youghiogeny, but the night of the 23d inst. a dark brown Mare, shod all round, 14 hands and an half high, 4 years old this spring, some white spots on her back, supposed to be occasioned by the saddle, no brand perceivable. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.*

JOSEPH MINTZER.

April 23, 1795.

[illegible] by Col. John [illegible] Second Sa[illegible] alley. Pittsburgh, [illegible]

N. B. [illegible] made and [illegible]

Wanted, [illegible] two active boys [illegible]

THOMAS [illegible]

No. 117, [illegible]

BEGS leave, by this [illegible] thanks and [illegible] gentlemen of Pennsylvania, Virginia, that he has [illegible] England, in all the [illegible] assortment of HARDWARE, SADLERY, [illegible] Philadelphia, and [illegible] on moderate terms.

He has just received in the [illegible]
1200 pieces of printed [illegible]
250 pieces of assorted [illegible]
250 pieces of assorted [illegible]
100 pair of ruffle blankets
60 pieces striped [illegible]
6 boxes of white [illegible]

ALSO,

70 boxes of assorted tin
4 cases of shoe [illegible]
150 mill saws
150 cross cut ditto.

August 25, 1795.

Edmund Milne & Co.

No. 84, *Arch-street, corner of Third, Philadelphia,*

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that they have for Sale, at their wholesale and retail large and general assortment of Ladies and Children's ready-made *fluff and leather SHOES, SLIPPERS, SANDALS, of every colour, fine and coarse, together with boots, bootees, Chinese, spring-heeled, patent and other shoes, and leather slippers, boots and shoes for country sales, and children's shoes and boots, and four[illegible] supplied with the above on the most reasonable terms, and the favours they shall be acknowledged and thankfully received.*

May 1, 1795.

Plain, Grey and Elastic

Stript Coatings, fine Cassimere, and a great variety of handsome Prints, for sale by

WILLIAM [illegible]

Pittsburgh, October 9, 1795.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY *from Hillsville, near Lewis Town, in Virginia, on the morning of the 20th inst. a Negro Man named York, very black, well set, large feet, [illegible] in his talk. Whoever takes up said fellow so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges.*

MATTHEW [illegible]

September 30, 1795.

STOP THIEF!

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN, on the night of the [illegible] out of the subscriber's [illegible] rick county, near Fred[illegible] land; a dark bay MARE, [illegible] blooded, about seven [illegible] fifteen hands high, [illegible] a lump on one of her [illegible] hoof, on which no hair [illegible] a cut, a natural trotter. [illegible] the THIEF and MARE [illegible] be brought to justice, and [illegible] ceive his Mare, shall be [illegible] REWARD, or one half [illegible] only. JOHN [illegible]

Frederick-town, August [illegible]

Came to the plan[illegible] subscriber on Thurs[illegible] a black Mare, about [illegible] about 14 hands high, [illegible] tula, blind of the right [illegible] perceivable, shod [illegible] is desired to come prove [illegible] charges, and take her [illegible]

DANIEL [illegible]

Sept. 12, 1795.

PITTSBURGH: Printed by JOHN SCULL, in Front Street, next door to the Corner of Market [illegible]
Subscriptions at Fifteen Shillings per Annum. Advertisements, Articles of Intelligence, &c. are thankfully [illegible]

pher in the [illegible] of your city; and to assure you that nothing could equal the sympathy which we felt during the continuance of the calamity that has afflicted you, but the joy that we experience on its ceſſation. With ſentiments of great reſpect and eſteem, I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your Excellency's moſt obedient,
Humble ſervent,
THOMAS MIFFLIN."

To his Excellency John Jay, Eſq. Governor of the State of New-York

BOARD OF HEALTH,
Philadelphia October, 12, 1795.

SIR,

"THE time limited by your Excellency's Proclamation for the ſtoppage of intercourſe between this city and the city of New-York and town of Norfolk, having expired this day; and from accounts recently received, the diſorder which lately prevailed in thoſe places, if not entirely eradicated, appears to be greatly abated. Theſe circumſtances uniting with the advanced ſeaſon of the year, when cool and froſty weather may be expected, have diſpoſed the Inſpectors to be of opinion, that the intercourſe, as uſual, may be permitted with ſafety to the citizens of Philadelphia; and conſequently, that it becomes unneceſſary the Proclamation ſhould be renewed. They have therefore withdrawn the guards from the avenues leading to the city; and beg leave to felicitate your Excellency on this pleaſing event. We remain, with all due conſideration and reſpect.

SIR, your very obedient ſervants.
By order of the Board,
JOHN KAIGHN, Secretary."

Thomas Mifflin, Eſquire, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania

APPOINTMENT.

ELIAS BOUDINOT, Director of the Mint, *vice* Henry William De Sauſſure, reſigned.

AUTHENTIC.

STATEMENT of COINS made at the MINT *of the* UNITED STATES.

COPPER——To April 30, 1794.

	Dollars.
116,634 Half Cents, 908,012 Cents	are 9664 79-100

SILVER.——From Octo. 15, 1794, to June 30, 1795.

68,169 Dollars, 323,144 Half Dollars, 20,156 Half Dimes	230,783 80-100

From 1ſt July, to 24th October 1795.

136,622* Dollars, 31,660* Half Dimes	138,205

GOLD.——From July 31; to Oct. 24, 1795.

1,384 Eagles, 8,707 Half Eagles	62,375

* Of theſe, 78,278 Dollars were coined between the 1ſt and 24th Oct. 1795; as well as 26,660 half Dimes, each of which coſts as much time and labour in preparing for the preſſes, as the largeſt ſilver coin.

In the ſitting of the Convention on the 2d of September, on motion of CHENIER, *Talleyrand Perigord*, formerly biſhop of Autun, ex-conſtituent, and ſent to England with a commiſſion from the executive power, was raſed from the liſt of emigrants.

It appears from late Paris papers, that moſt one of the Vendean chiefs has not broken the treaty with the republic. Anything in the Engliſh papers to the contrary, notwithſtanding.

The national convention of France, on the of September, after having heard the committee of finance, annulled all the proceedings and judgments had in the judiciary tribunals, againſt any adminiſtrative bodies, inſpecting committees, upon the reclamation of ſeized objects, revolutionary taxes, and other adminiſtrative acts proceedings from ſaid authority, for the execution of the laws and decrees of the repreſentatives of the people on miſſion, or upon recovery of monies and effects poured into the public treaſury.

A report from the Loire, informed that the people of a number of towns had repented of their rebellion, which perfidious dangers had led them into.

Arrangements for the accommodation of the ſeveral departments of the new aſſembly; were matured at this ſitting. Freron and Tallien announced ſeveral plots of emigrants and prieſts to deſtroy the republic, after a long diſcuſſion, the convention charged the committees of legiſlation and general ſafety to preſent a plan for repreſſive meaſures.

On the 3d the convention were occupied with internal regulations of abuſes, relief of the preſſed, regulation of the corn markets, examination of the conduct of, and charges againſt Gen. Monteſquiou, and the act on the ſubject of November 9, 1792, &c. This cauſed much warmth, but terminated in favor of the ex-general—Our readers will recollect, that he commanded the ſouthern army in 1793, againſt Savoy.

On the 4th, a beautiful and patriotic addreſs from the adminiſtrators of the northern department, was read—its object is to guard the nation againſt intrigues of conſpirators of every kind, to perſevere in ſupport of the republic, one and indiviſible, &c.

On the 5th a pathetic addreſs was read from the department of Saone and Loire, upon the ſubject of ſome proſcribed citizens, who beg to be received back to the boſom of their country. The army of the Alps have gained another advantage, particulars not ſtated.

Pittsburgh, November 14.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Preſqu'iſle to his friend in this town, dated October 30, 1795.

"The ſecretary of Governor Simcoe, Mr. Tickell, has been here on buſineſs with Capt. Biſſell. He left this place on the morning of the 10th inſt. and on the 13th was overtaken by a violent ſtorm on the lake, he tried a long time to ride off the land, but in vain, the boat was driven into an extenſive marihy ſwamp, three miles on this ſide Buffaloe creek. Mr. Tickell, with one man, left the boat, intending to make Buffaloe creek by land, but the great fatigue he underwent in getting out of the ſwamp and before they got to a riſing ground where they intended to refreſh themſelves, had overcome him ſo much, that he expired in leſs than two hours. His body was the next day taken to Navy Hall. This intelligence you may depend on, as I have it from Niagara by the laſt boats."

We are informed, that owing to the ſickneſs among the troops & artificers at Preſqu'iſle the fortifications are not in ſuch forwardneſs as might reaſonably have been expected. Two block houſes, picketed in are in a fair way of being completed.

Remarkable inſtance of ſevere juſtice in the preſent Emperor of China.

THE preſent emperor of China is upwards of eighty five years of age, and has reigned near ſixty years. His character is amiable, and the people pay him the moſt reſpectful veneration. Of the manner in which he adminiſters juſtice, and gives protection to the meaneſt of his ſubjects, the following anecdote is an affecting example.

A merchant of the city of Nanquin had, with equal induſtry and integrity, acquired a conſiderable fortune, which awakened the rapacious ſpirit of the viceroy of that province; on the pretence, therefore, of its being too rapidly accumulated, he gave ſome intimations of his deſign to make a ſeizure of it. The merchant, who had a numerous family, hoped to baffle the oppreſſive avarice that menaced him, by dividing his poſſeſſions among his children, and depending upon them for ſupport.

But the ſpirit of injuſtice, when ſtrengthened by power, is not eaſily thwarted in its deſigns; the viceroy, therefore, ſent the children to the army, ſeized on their property, and left the father to beg his bread. His tears and humble petitions were fruitleſs; the tyrannical officer, this vile vicegerent of a beneficent ſovereign, diſdained to beſtow the ſmalleſt relief on the man he had reduced to ruin; ſo that, exaſperated at the oppreſſion of the miniſter, the merchant, at length, determined to throw himſelf at the feet of the ſovereign, to obtain redreſs or die in his preſence.

With this deſign he begged his way to Pekin; and having ſurmounted all the difficulties of a long and painful journey, he at length arrived at the imperial reſidence; and having prepared a petition that contained a faithful ſtatement of his injuries, he waited with patience in an outer court till the emperor ſhould paſs, to attend the council. But the poverty of his appearance had almoſt fruſtrated his hopes; and the attendant mandarines were about to chaſtiſe him for his intruſion, when the attention of the emperor was attracted by the buſtle which the poor man's reſiſtance occaſioned. At this moment he held forth a paper, which his imperial majeſty ordered to be brought to his palanquin; and having peruſed its contents, commanded the petitioner to follow him.

It ſo happened, that the viceroy of Nanquin was attending his annual duty in the council: the emperor therefore, charged him with the crime ſtated in the poor man's petition, and commanded him to make his defence: but, conſcious of his guilt, and amazed at the unexpected diſcovery, his agitations, his looks, and his ſilence condemned him. He fell upon his knees and implored the mercy of the emperor, offering to make the ampleſt reſtitution.

The emperor then addreſſed the aſſembled council on the ſubject of the viceroy's crime, and concluded his harangue with ordering the head of this tyrannical officer to be inſtantly brou't him on the point of a ſabre. The command was obeyed; and while the poor man was wondering at the extraordinary event of the moment, the emperor addreſſed him in the following manner: Look, ſaid he, on the awful bleeding example before you; and as I now appoint you his ſucceſſor and name you viceroy of the province of Nanquin, let his fate inſtruct you to fulfil the duties of your high and important office with juſtice and moderation.

I REQUEST that thoſe indebted to me for the poſtage of newſpapers, for laſt year, that they will immediately pay the ſame to William Nailor, Eſq.

Nov. 7, 1795. DAVID JACOBS.

ALMANACS.

Storekeepers and others may be ſupplied with ALMANACS at Three Shillings per Dozen, at the Printing-Office, Pittſburgh.

They will alſo be retailed at a moderate price.

Nov. 11, 1795.

John Patterſon & Co.

HAVE *juſt received and are now opening a large and general aſſortment of* MERCHANDIZE, *which they will ſell on moderate terms by wholeſale and retail. They have alſo a large quantity of* CASTINGS, *which they will ſell by the ton or piece.*

All perſons indebted to the firm of JOSEPH PATTERSON & Co. *are requeſted to come and ſettle their reſpective accounts before the firſt of January next, as no longer time can be given.*

Pittſburgh, November 13, 1795.

NOTICE

IS *hereby given, that agreeable to an attachment iſſued againſt the goods, chattels, and other effects the property of a certain* John Wright, *late of Verſailles township, in the county of Allegheny, a diſtribution of money, ſeized in the hands of the ſheriff of the ſaid county, will be made to the creditors of the ſaid John Wright, at the ſubſcriber's Office in Pittſburgh, in ſaid county, on the eighth day of February next, at two o'clock in the afternoon—therefore, all perſons having demands againſt the ſaid John, are hereby required to attend on the ſaid day, time and place, with their bonds, notes, accounts, &c. otherwiſe they will be excluded.*

Nov. 10, 1795. *JOHN WILKINS.*

THE *partnerſhip of* CRAIG & M'DOWELL, *Hatters, being this day diſſolved by mutual conſent, all perſons indebted to ſaid firm are hereby deſired to ſettle their reſpective accounts before the firſt day of January next, to* Adam Craig, *who carries on the Hatting Buſineſs in all its various branches, in Second-ſtreet, next door to the ſign of Gen. Waſhington.*

They flatter themſelves no farther indulgence will be expected. Pittſburgh, Nov. 9, 1795

NOTICE.

THE *Members of the Allegheny Volunteer Troop of Horſe, are requeſted to attend at M'Kee's Port, on Tueſday the 1ſt. of December next. It is requiſed that each member will appear equipped according to law.*

Nov. 10, 1795 *W. M'CLURE, Capt.*

Came into the incloſure of the ſubſcribers living in Miſſin township, Alleghany county, in September laſt, three Mares, one ſuppoſed to be 16 years old, branded on the near ſhoulder I. D. one a bright bay, 13 hands high, no brand, and the other a dark brown, about 14 hands high, no brand. The owner or owners may have them again by proving property and paying charges.

JAMES KUYKENDALL,
JOHN MEANS.

November 6, 1795.

I HEREBY forwarn all perſons from truſting or dealing with *Henry Cyner*, my indented ſervant, unleſs authoriſed by my order. JOHN ARTHUR.

Pittſburgh, November 9, 1795.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY *from the ſubſcribers on the* 11th *inſt. Three Negro Men, viz. POMPEY, JACOB and ASIAL. Pompey is about* 29 *years old, a luſty fellow, is a Bricklayer by trade, and has a ſcar in his face. JACOB is* 23 *years of age, a low thick ſet fellow, yellow complexion, broad face. ASIAL is* 19 *years old,* 5 *feet* 7 *or* 8 *inches high. The night after they went away five horſes were ſtolen from us, which it is ſuppoſed they have taken. The above reward will be paid for the negroes and horſes if delivered to us in Pittſburgh by the* 21ſt *inſt. or after that time to the keeper of the jail in ſaid town, or in proportion for either of them.*

THOMAS NUTTER,
SHADRACK SHERMAN,
MADDOX FISHER,
DAVID NUTTER.

Nov. 13, 1795.

BREWERY.

THE *ſubſcribers having purchaſed the* BREWERY *at the Point, in Pittſburgh, wiſh to inform the public in general that they intend carrying on the Brewing Buſineſs, as extenſively as the ſituation of the country will permit. Farmers who chooſe to raiſe Barley, may depend upon having the price of Five Shillings per buſhel, which we now give at the Brewery. A quantity of Summer Barley for ſeed, will be given out to thoſe who may think proper to ſow the enſuing Spring, and the above mentioned price inſured.*

SMITH & SHIRAS.

Pittſburgh, October 9, 1795.

By Yeſterday's MAI

NEW-YORK, *November* 5.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Lo to his correſpondent in this city, dated Se ber 10.

"I wrote you under yeſterday's date the captain being ſtill here, I have pl in informing you, that the orders of ou vernment for bringing in American v laden with proviſions, is rescinded; a ſure that a truſt will give great ſatisfacti America."

Late laſt evening the brig Harmony, Boll, arrived at this port, in 54 days London, by whom we have received Morning Poſt of September 8 and 9. of the 9th contains a concile account o proceedings of ſeveral Primary Aſſemb who had accepted the conſtitution great eclat. News of the Pariſian proc ings on this ſubject (who were to meet tember, 7th) were anxiouſly waited O'CONNOR and GRIFFIN, two Iriſh fenders, were both tried and found guilty HIGH TREASON, at *Naas*, Ireland, on 31ſt Auguſt. Several extracts will be given morrow.

LONDON, September 9.

EXPRESS FROM PARIS.

The primary aſſemblies of Calais w convoked on Monday.—The conſtitut was accepted with unanimity; but the im rious decree of the convention, enjoining re-election of two thirds of its members w as unanimouſly rejected. This is expect to be the opinion and the conduct of the p mary aſſemblies throughout the vaſt exte of the republic, and this firmneſs on the p of the people offers the beſt ſecurity for t permanence of their new conſtitution.

No further advices had been received fr Paris than thoſe given in the Telegraphe, t laſt of which is dated on the morning of th 6th, for which day the meeting of the prim ry aſſemblies was convoked. Paris was th in a ſtate of confuſion.

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 4.

By the Ann, arrived here on Sunday la from Dublin, we receive the lateſt account from Ireland. She ſailed the 5th of Septem ber. The papers received by this arrival ar to the 3d, but contain little intereſting ma ter. They teem with paragraphs concern ing the defenders, who it appears have give the country much alarm. The private ac counts contain fuller details on this head.

By theſe it appears, that the defenders ar more formidable in numbers and activity than ever. Many of the ariſtocrats reſiding in the country, thro' fear of them have croud ed into Dublin. Many of the country jail have from the ſame motives been emptied by government and the priſoners tranſferred to Dublin. The arms of the invalid hoſpital at Kilmainham have been tranſported to Dublin caſtle, and every movement indicates a dread of ſerious diſturbances.

The Defenders were never before known to alarm ſo great an extent of country. From Eaſt to Weſt, and North to South they have ſpread terror and devaſtation. They have their men in Dublin itſelf. Very lately about 20 perſons in Dublin were taken up on charges of high treaſon, and ſome lately condemned.

Laſt Saturday evening arrived here the ſhip Clothier, captain Murphy, from Haver de-Grace, which place captain Murphy left on the 18th of September, in company with the ſhips Active, Blair, for Philadelphia; Diſpatch, Hathaway, do. Wooldrop Sims, Hodgdon do. Off Nantucket ſhoals, was boarded by the Cleopatra Britiſh frigate, and treated very politely.

By this arrival we learn that the news of the taking of Mentz had arrived at Harve-de-Grace, before capt. Murphy failed from thence, and in conſequence of that important event great rejoicings had taken place there.

The riſe of property on the Scheldt, as ſoon as its navigation was proclaimed free, was aſtoniſhing. Several houſes which had ſerved as magazines, and were valued at 6000 *florins only, were immediately ſold for* 50,000 *florins.*

Pittſburgh, November 14.

Tueſday, 3d inſt. a Pardon paſſed the ſeal of the United States for VOGEL and MITCHELL, the two perſons under ſentence of death for high treaſon—purſuant thereto, they were liberated from priſon.

AUTHENTIC.

A Peace is made between the Emperor of Morocco and the United States.—Alſo, between the Dey of Algiers and the U. States. Captain O'Brian is arrived at Malaga with the news.

AN EVENING SCHOOL *will be opened by the ſubſcriber on the* 5th *inſtant. Hours of attendance from ſix to nine. Tuition* 12/6 *per quarter; per month* 5/.

JOHN HARGY.

Pittſburgh, October 2, 1795.

Foreign Intelligence.

COLOGNE, *August* 24.

THE French army has not croſſed the Rhine. The repreſentatives of the people Gillet, Jobert, and Dubois, yeſterday held a council of war with generals Jourdan, Kleber and ſeveral others. After the breaking up of this council general Kleber returned to Bonn.

The inhabitants of the other ſide of the Rhine, in great number take flight towards Weſtphalia. It is ſaid that the remains of the Engliſh army as well as a body of Hanoverians, have marched to reinforce the Auſtrian army on the Rhine.

PARIS, *Sept.* 8.

For thoſe three days laſt paſt, the people crowd in the primary aſſemblies. The great ſubject of public ſafety is debated. To-morrow it is believed, the conſtitution will be unanimouſly accepted: it appears the manifeſt wiſh of almoſt all the citizens.

The terroriſts have been badly received; but it cannot be denied, that the epithet in ſome inſtances has been uſed from perſonal enmities, or by baſe intriguers, who fearing to be unmaſked, have accuſed others of terroriſm, to excite the popular hatred againſt thoſe whom they feared.

Sept. 9. To day every thing is quiet in Paris, and we can by anticipation ſay, that the conſtitution is accepted; this will not be the caſe perhaps with the decree for the renewal of the convention. Some ſections have already rejected it, but not a majority, they are nothing when compared to the whole number of citizens in the republic. What we alſo can aſſert by anticipation is that terroriſm, royaliſm, Pitt and the coalition will be foiled. We ſhall be united, ſhall be republicans, have peace and be happy.

We have advices from Cherbourg which ſtate that the Engliſh have conſtructed two forts in the iſle of St. Marcoul, a league and a half from the main land, on which they occaſionally make deſcents, and proceed for a certain diſtance into the adjacent territory.

In conſequence of the decree in favor of the pretended federaliſts, driven from France by the events of the 31ſt of May. Several perſons who diſtinguiſhed themſelves during the firſt years of the revolution, have returned to their homes. Among theſe are Mathieu de Montmorency, Jancourt, Defroſne, St. Leon, and Dumas. Gen. Monteſquiou, the Biſhop of Autun, and ſeveral others are expected.

NATIONAL CONVENTION,
September 7.

A deputation from the armies of the North, Sambre and Meuſe announced, that thoſe armies had after two days deliberation, accepted the conſtitution, and the decree relative to the renewal of the convention, which provides, that the two thirds of the convention ſhall form part of the firſt legiſlative aſſembly.

Extraordinary Evening Sitting.

In the name of the committee of ſafety it was announced, that notwithſtanding the efforts of the royaliſts and intriguers, the capital is tranquil.

The convention was informed, that the commune of Liancourt, together with 17 communes, had accepted the conſtitution and the decree relative to the renewal of the convention. That of Langres, alſo accepted them on the 18th Fructidor, [September 4.]

Freron renewed his motion, to authoriſe the military in Paris to vote in their reſpective ſections. The motion was not ſupported.

The committee of public ſafety propoſed the following decree:

The national convention deſirous of maintaining the liberty of opinions in the primary aſſemblies, to maintain the ſovereignty of the people and the authority of the government, decrees:

Art. 1. The citizens who ſhall aſſemble in central committees compoſed of commiſſioners named by the primary aſſemblies, are declared guilty of a violation of the ſovereignty of the people and of the internal ſafety of the republic, and ſhall be puniſhed as ſuch upon accuſation made by the attorney general.

Art. 2. Are declared guilty of the ſame offence all citizens, who, under the pretext of miſſion from the primary aſſembly, ſhall remove from one commune into another, or [illegible] military bodies.

Sept. 8. [illegible] in the name of the committee of [illegible] propoſed the following decree:

Every ſoldier now legally in Paris will preſent himſelf to the commiſſary of war for the examination of his papers. If they are produced he will aſſemble with his fellow ſoldiers in the hotel of the invalids; and there with [illegible] diſcuſs the conſtitution, in order to approve or reject it.

The latter alſo cauſed to be decreed that the electors ſhould receive an indemnity.

The convention had decreed the principle that the property of tranſported prieſts ſhould be reſtored to their families; Geniſſieux requeſted the manner of this reſtitution, which was unanimouſly adopted.

The commune of Belle and thoſe of one of the cantons of the diſtrict of Senlis, department of Oiſe, have accepted the conſtitution and the decrees of the 5th and 13th Fructidor.

The majority of the ſections has appeared deeply impreſſed with a ſenſe of the dignity of their functions and to underſtand what was meant by their ſovereignty. Some of the aſſemblies exerciſed their rights with all the dignity which becomes freemen and republicans.

Other ſections excited by the recollection of the dangers which the citizens once incurred by expreſſing their opinions, or excited by men who wiſhed to bring about fatal diviſions, adopted the act of guarantee preſented by the ſection Lepellerier, which was denounced to the convention. The motive of that act is praiſe-worthy; it is the deſire of protecting the perſon and property of individuals, that produced it; but we ſaw with chagrin, that in it, it is held out as a principle, that becauſe the people were aſſembling to perform an act of ſovereignty the authority of the convention muſt *ipſo facto* ceaſe.

Henry Lariviere, in the name of the three committees, of public ſafety, general ſecurity, and of legiſlation, made a report, in conſequence of which the convention, notwithſtanding the efforts of Viletard, Quirot, Gourdan, and other members of the mountain, and even of the ſubtle diſtinctions of Louvet, relative to the public opinion, repealed its decree of the 6th of this month, which eſtabliſhed a commiſſion, taken from its own body, in order to decide on the fate of the priſoners now in cuſtody.

AMSTERDAM, *Auguſt* 11.

The repreſentatives of the people of Amſterdam have appointed a commiſſion, which is to deprive all perſons of the following deſcriptions of their employments:

1. Thoſe who have done any injury to one or more of their fellow-citizens on account of difference in political opinions.

2. Thoſe who have been put under arreſt for any miſdemeanor, and again ſet at liberty.

3. Thoſe who have been guilty of neglect of their duty.

4. Thoſe who after the revolution of 1787, were appointed to the places of others unjuſtly diſmiſſed.

This commiſſion is likewiſe to hear and determine on all complaints of the citizens.

According to accounts from the Cape of Good Hope, dated the 19th of May, the governor there has made preparations to give the Engliſh a warm reception whenever they ſhall appear.

HAGUE, *Auguſt* 11.

The young citizen VAN DEDEM, who goes as Dutch ambaſſador to Stockholm, has taken leave. To his ſpeech, the Preſident of the States General, Huker, among other things, anſwered as follows:

"Citizen Van Dedem, you begin your career at a critical moment, and at the court of a power whoſe political proceedings are obſerved by all the belligerent powers, and this makes it your duty to be more vigilant now than in times of peace. Above all, you muſt lead a virtuous, ſpotleſs life, be open in all your tranſactions, and prudent in the choice of thoſe to whom you give your confidence. Endeavor to diſplay Battavian hardineſs, and republican dignity in a modeſt manner. Pay obedience to the laws, and oblige thoſe who ſerve under you to do the ſame. Value more than your life a precious rational liberty and independance. Act conformably to the manners of the country in which you live as much as in your power, and ſtrive to gain the love and eſteem of the inhabitants. Be friendly to all, but flatter none, particularly thoſe who are called the great, and baniſh from your houſe all who wiſh to flatter you, and treat them with the contempt they deſerve, for they are deſpicable inſtruments, employed to detect your ſecrets. Be liberal, but not extravagant," &c.

Citizen Repelaer, who had been ſent to the French government by the former States General, is under arreſt, and accuſed of having attempted to re-eſtabliſh the former conſtitution in favor of the Stadtholder.

LONDON, *Auguſt* 28.

A Hamburgh paper ſays the Duke de Chartres, eldeſt ſon of the guillotined Duke of Orleans, is going to America to reſide.

Since the return of the Spaniſh court to Aranjeuz, the new American ambaſſador has been preſented. This ceremony is ſaid to have been attended with uncommon ſplendor. This miniſter who was moſt graciouſly received, is ſaid to be charged with an important commiſſion on the part of his government, and has frequent conferences with the Spaniſh miniſter of ſtate.

At Tripoli another revolution in the govnrnment has taken place; the late Pacha has taken flight, and his opponent Sid Juſſaff has ſucceeded him. At Tunis the plague rages worſe than ever, and many days upwards of 1000 perſons die of it.

Aug. 29. The French continue the moſt active preparations on the Rhine, and it is believed both at Frankfort and Duſſeldorff, that the paſſage of the river will be effected. It is perhaps more probable, that all theſe preparations and menacing movements are merely for the purpoſe of accelerating the negociations for peace between France and the German empire.

Letters from Genoa and Leghorn by the Italian mail, mention that there has been a battle between the Auſtrians and the French near Loano. The Auſtrians attacked the French on the 27th ult. and the combat was long and obſtinate.

Victory, however, at length declared in favor of the French. The Auſtrians were repulſed and purſued to Finale, with great ſlaughter, and with the loſs of 12 pieces of cannon, 4 howitzers, 400 tents, and a great number of men taken priſoners.

Parliament certainly meets early in autumn in conſequence of the want of money which the miniſter feels, and which is ſo great, that he was laſt week obliged to obtain from the bank a further ſum of 1,100,000l. upon the vote of credit exchequer bills.

According to information from Conſtantinople, the Captain Pacha has ſailed with his ſquadron towards Stanchio, to clear the coaſt of the many corſairs which infeſt it.—Notwithſtanding the late great fire, the feaſt of the Bairham which immediately ſucceeded was celebrated with great ſolemnity, not leſs than 40,000 ſheep being killed and diſtributed among the poor. The Pacha of Niſſa, whom the Grand Seigneur had ordered to be ſtrangled, has joined the Pacha of Widdin, and marched towards Belgrade, where the malcontents are again in great force.

Dr. Johnſton. To thoſe, who may prepare a new edition of the Doctor's works, we recommend the inſertion of the following epigram, which has not yet been publiſhed. It was ſpoken extempore by him, as a gentle rebuke to a young man, who was frequently boaſting of his anceſtors, but neglecting to make a proviſion for himſelf.

As a horſe to a fox was one day counting o'er
His anceſtors' glories, and his own martial fame;
"For my part," ſaid the fox, "I conſider much more
"To find where I may go, than to know whence I came."

DUBLIN, *Auguſt* 26.

Tranquility, as to external appearances, is reſtored in our garriſon; the 104th and 111th regiments having ſubmitted to the decree of the War Office, for diſcharging their corps, and drafting the men into other regiments.

We hear nothing of the exceſſes of Defenderiſm for ſeveral days paſt; the reaſon is pretty obvious, the harveſt is ſet in, the hopes of a French invaſion have totally ſubſided, the people have got into employment with good wages and food, and their ferocity has, like that of the wolves, abated with their hunger.

American Intelligence.

KINGSTON, *(Jamaica) Sept.* 7.

Extract of a letter from Montego Bay, September 15.

"Colonel Fitch went out on Saturday morning with a party conſiſting of 32 men, it is ſaid to reconnoitre and regain poſſeſſion of one or two of our poſts. At one of them they left a guard, and proceeded onward with the reſt: but after getting about half a mile further, he fell in an ambuſcade and met with his fate. Mr. Robert Jackſon was by his ſide, when the Colonel received the firſt ſhot in his body, and ſupported him: after expreſſing with a wiſh, and being aſſured that he ſhould not fall alive into the hands of thoſe mercileſs ſavages, he raiſed himſelf up and immediately a ball took him in the forehead. Four of the 83d and two of the Accompong negroes were alſo killed, ſeven of the party wounded, and one or two miſſing; and but for the guard which had been left behind, coming up on hearing the firing, not one of the wounded had eſcaped."

BOSTON, *October* 21.

Diſſolution of the Britiſh Parliament.

A report is in circulation, that the king of England had, by proclamation, diſſolved his parliament, and called a new one. We cannot trace the report to its ſource; but we are far from thinking ſuch an event impoſſible. The preſent parliament has been more than five years in exiſtence—the numerous petitions to them, demonſtrate that they do not repreſent the feelings of the nation. A diſſolution of it is therefore neceſſary preparatory to peace. As a circumſtance indicative of the probability of the report we mention, that we have ſeen advertiſements in the London papers, from members of parliament thanking their conſtituents for their paſt ſupport, and ſoliciting their further ſuffrages, "ſhould a diſſolution of the parliament take place."

Captain Cook from Antigua informs, that about the 19th of September, owing to a violent ſtorm, and being apprehenſive of no attack whatever from the French, the Engliſh ſtationed at St. Lucia, called in their out poſts, &c. The French taking advantage of the "war of elements," croſſed over from Guadaloupe, took the fort at St. Lucia by ſtorm, and put great numbers of the Engliſh officers and ſoldiers to the ſword.

The whole loſs of men which France has ſuſtained ſince the year 1791, is calculated at *twelve hundred thouſand*.

ALBANY, *October* 19.

When General Wayne was negociating the late Indian treaty at Greenville, he was applied to by ſundry perſons [illegible] proviſions during the treaty [illegible] and their friends, who had come from [illegible] troit (they informed the [illegible] adviſe the Indians in their [illegible] that they expected ſome [illegible] their friendſhip. The general heard the ſtory with a degree of attention, which [illegible] conſidered as arguing a willingneſs to [illegible] ply with their requeſts, he then enquired how many there was of them, and being informed about 20, who [illegible] their appearance, he gave [illegible] officer inſtantly to take them [illegible] confine them in the guard-[illegible] water, till further orders [illegible] mained till the treaty was [illegible] were diſcharged, with an [illegible] part immediately, for if they were found in or about the camp, they ſhould be apprehended and treated as ſpies.

NEW-YORK, *October* 22.

From the reports of paſſengers on board the brig arrived here laſt Saturday from Bourdeaux, we learn that the conſtitution has been accepted by all the armies, and two-thirds of the departments. Normandie ſeemed not to wiſh to accept it immediately, which cauſed ſome diſturbances the details of which we are ignorant of; but we can aſſirm that all the various reports agree in announcing, that plenty prevails throughout all France, and that every thing is cheaper there than in any other part of Europe.

Mayence is ſurrounded and beſieged by General Pichegru, and it is ſtrongly believed that the activity of that intrepid warrior will add this important conqueſt to the territory of France.

The brig Amphion, Captain Morton, arrived in 40 days from Bourdeaux. He left that city the 13th of Sept. and confirms the accounts that markets are low, proviſions plentiful, and all kinds of meat a third cheaper than in our market—That there was a report that peace was made with the emperor—Nothing is to be ſeen or heard of in Bourdeaux, but gaiety and harmony amongſt all ranks, and leſs news about the war than in New-York.

Nothing was ſaid about the Vendeans—they are only looked as a banditti that can be eaſily exterminated, but the convention wiſh rather to adopt lenient meaſures. About 150 American veſſels were lying at Bourdeaux from different parts—The inhabitants are partial to the Americans, and treat them with great civility and kindneſs. No accounts of any naval or other engagement later than we have already given an account of.

Oct. 23. We were poſitively aſſured, at ſeven o'clock laſt evening, that not one death had taken place for the laſt 24 hours, of the epidemic, in the city or hoſpital—on which account we cheerfully congratulate our fellow citizens, and the public at large—The committee ſtand adjourned to this evening, after which the probability is, that they will adjourn fine die.

FREDERICK-TOWN, *October* 22.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Savannah, to the Editor of this paper, dated October 4, 1795.

"The negroes are very troubleſome here: a few days ago, the whole of the militia were ordered under arms to ſuppreſs a numerous collection. What will be the conſequence we know not, but expect the reſult to be dreadful."

PHILADELPHIA, *October* 28.

Extract of a letter from Norfolk, to a merchant in this city, dated 20th October.

"The Pelican ſloop of war is arrived in ſix weeks from Portſmouth, who ſays, that proviſions were plenty both in France and England, and that no American veſſels were now ſtopped from going where they pleaſed: this I have from the conſul.

"No Spaniſh war—A large fleet ſetting out for the Weſt-Indies."

Law Caſe in Switzerland.

A publication in that country relates, that before lawyers had ſpread themſelves through ſo many diſtricts as at preſent, one Francis, who had a ſuit againſt Caſper, another peaſant, coming to the latter, reminded him that the time was come for both of them to appear before the judge, to ſettle their right to ſome land. "I know," added Francis, "that you cannot attend without loſing the opportunity of getting in your hay. However, as neither of us has an advocate, if you will truſt to me, I will ſay as much in your behalf, as I think the caſe deſerves."—"Agreed," ſaid Caſper, Francis pleaded his own cauſe, and that of his adverſary, and returned with the intelligence, that the deciſion had been given againſt him. Still the tie of friendſhip between Caſper and Francis was not diſſolved.

"Philadelphia, 21ſt October, 1795.

"SIR,

"IT is with the ſincereſt pleaſure, that I find myſelf juſtified in reſtoring the intercourſe between the Cities of Philadelphia, and New-York, in conſequence of the enclosed report of the Inſpectors of our Health Office.

"Permit, me, Sir, to convey the cordial congratulations of the Citizens of Pennſylvania, to you, and our Fellow Citizens of New-York, upon the change which has taken